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CHAIRMAN'S CONGRESSIONAL REPLY COVER SHEET RECEIVED

JUN 2 2 1994

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Senate [X] House []

Subcommittee Member [FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Honorable John B. Breaux, John D. Rockefeller, IV, Bob Graham, Sam Nunn, Trent Lott,

Conrad Burns, Connie Mack, and Phil Gramm

Subject:

Spectrum auction rule making proceeding

The above Senators have provided their personal views and concerns on how the Commission should implement the provisions of the Budget Act of 1993 concerning competitive bidding. Specifically, they are concerned about how a system of competitive bidding would affect certain entities designated for preferential measures by the Budget Act.

Outgoing: The outgoing notes that the Auction NPRM proposes a variety of measures, such as installment plans with interest, to ensure the economic opportunity for the designated entities.

Bureau: Office of Plans and Policy (OPP)

Surname	Prepared by	Cleared by	Cleared by	Cleared by	Cleared by
Div./Br.			<u>.</u>		
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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Honorable John B. Breaux United States Senate 516 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Breaux:

This in reply to your letter of September 14, 1993, concerning the impact of the competitive bidding provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Budget Act) on small businesses and rural telephone companies.

On October 12, 1993, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PP Docket No. 93-253 (Auction NPRM), to implement the provisions of the Budget Act concerning competitive bidding. According to the Budget Act, the Commission must ensure the economic opportunity of small businesses, businesses owned by women and minorities and rural telephone companies. To meet this Congressional mandate, the Auction NPRM proposed a variety of financial incentives for the designated entities. Specifically, we proposed to offer the designated entities the equivalent of government financing for payment of their bids for services subject to competitive bidding i.e., installment payments with interest. We also asked for comment on the use of tax certificates. In the case of broadband PCS, the Commission also proposed to set-aside two blocks of spectrum in each market, one of 20 MHz and one of 10 MHz, for bidding by the designated entities. In this manner, the designated entities would only compete with one another for broadband PCS rather than against larger entities with easier access to capital.

I appreciate your comments concerning how the size of market areas and the number of licenses subject to auction for each such market might affect small and minority owned businesses. In a separate proceeding on PCS, GEN Docket 90-314, the Commission adopted a licensing coverage scheme based on Rand McNally's Basic Trading Areas (BTAs) for local markets and Major Trading Areas (MTAs) for regional markets. As we consider the comments filed in the competitive bidding proceeding, I can assure you that we will keep in mind our mandate to ensure economic opportunity for the designated entities, including small businesses and rural telephone companies, as required by the Budget Act.

Sincerely,

James H. Quello



Honorable John D. Rockefeller, IV United States Senate 109 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Rockefeller:

This in reply to your letter of September 14, 1993, concerning the impact of the competitive bidding provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Budget Act) on small businesses and rural telephone companies.

On October 12, 1993, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PP Docket No. 93-253 (Auction NPRM), to implement the provisions of the Budget Act concerning competitive bidding. According to the Budget Act, the Commission must ensure the economic opportunity of small businesses, businesses owned by women and minorities and rural telephone companies. To meet this Congressional mandate, the Auction NPRM proposed a variety of financial incentives for the designated entities. Specifically, we proposed to offer the designated entities the equivalent of government financing for payment of their bids for services subject to competitive bidding i.e., installment payments with interest. We also asked for comment on the use of tax certificates. In the case of broadband PCS, the Commission also proposed to set-aside two blocks of spectrum in each market, one of 20 MHz and one of 10 MHz, for bidding by the designated entities. In this manner, the designated entities would only compete with one another for broadband PCS rather than against larger entities with easier access to capital.

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Honorable Bob Graham United States Senate 524 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Graham:

This in reply to your letter of September 14, 1993, concerning the impact of the competitive bidding provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Budget Act) on small businesses and rural telephone companies.

On October 12, 1993, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PP Docket No. 93-253 (Auction NPRM), to implement the provisions of the Budget Act concerning competitive bidding. According to the Budget Act, the Commission must ensure the economic opportunity of small businesses, businesses owned by women and minorities and rural telephone companies. To meet this Congressional mandate, the Auction NPRM proposed a variety of financial incentives for the designated entities. Specifically, we proposed to offer the designated entities the equivalent of government financing for payment of their bids for services subject to competitive bidding i.e., installment payments with interest. We also asked for comment on the use of tax certificates. In the case of broadband PCS, the Commission also proposed to set-aside two blocks of spectrum in each market, one of 20 MHz and one of 10 MHz, for bidding by the designated entities. In this manner, the designated entities would only compete with one another for broadband PCS rather than against larger entities with easier access to capital.

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James H. Quello



Honorable Sam Nunn United States Senate 303 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Nunn:

This in reply to your letter of September 14, 1993, concerning the impact of the competitive bidding provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Budget Act) on small businesses and rural telephone companies.

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Sincerely,

James H. Quello



Honorable Trent Lott United States Senate 487 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Lott:

This in reply to your letter of September 14, 1993, concerning the impact of the competitive bidding provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Budget Act) on small businesses and rural telephone companies.

On October 12, 1993, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PP Docket No. 93-253 (Auction NPRM), to implement the provisions of the Budget Act concerning competitive bidding. According to the Budget Act, the Commission must ensure the economic opportunity of small businesses, businesses owned by women and minorities and rural telephone companies. To meet this Congressional mandate, the Auction NPRM proposed a variety of financial incentives for the designated entities. Specifically, we proposed to offer the designated entities the equivalent of government financing for payment of their bids for services subject to competitive bidding i.e., installment payments with interest. We also asked for comment on the use of tax certificates. In the case of broadband PCS, the Commission also proposed to set-aside two blocks of spectrum in each market, one of 20 MHz and one of 10 MHz, for bidding by the designated entities. In this manner, the designated entities would only compete with one another for broadband PCS rather than against larger entities with easier access to capital.

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James H. Ouello

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Honorable Conrad Burns United States Senate 183 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Burns:

This in reply to your letter of September 14, 1993, concerning the impact of the competitive bidding provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Budget Act) on small businesses and rural telephone companies.

On October 12, 1993, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PP Docket No. 93-253 (Auction NPRM), to implement the provisions of the Budget Act concerning competitive bidding. According to the Budget Act, the Commission must ensure the economic opportunity of small businesses, businesses owned by women and minorities and rural telephone companies. To meet this Congressional mandate, the Auction NPRM proposed a variety of financial incentives for the designated entities. Specifically, we proposed to offer the designated entities the equivalent of government financing for payment of their bids for services subject to competitive bidding i.e., installment payments with interest. We also asked for comment on the use of tax certificates. In the case of broadband PCS, the Commission also proposed to set-aside two blocks of spectrum in each market, one of 20 MHz and one of 10 MHz, for bidding by the designated entities. In this manner, the designated entities would only compete with one another for broadband PCS rather than against larger entities with easier access to capital.

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James H Juello James H. Quello



Honorable Connie Mack United States Senate 517 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mack:

This in reply to your letter of September 14, 1993, concerning the impact of the competitive bidding provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Budget Act) on small businesses and rural telephone companies.

On October 12, 1993, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PP Docket No. 93-253 (Auction NPRM), to implement the provisions of the Budget Act concerning competitive bidding. According to the Budget Act, the Commission must ensure the economic opportunity of small businesses, businesses owned by women and minorities and rural telephone companies. To meet this Congressional mandate, the Auction NPRM proposed a variety of financial incentives for the designated entities. Specifically, we proposed to offer the designated entities the equivalent of government financing for payment of their bids for services subject to competitive bidding i.e., installment payments with interest. We also asked for comment on the use of tax certificates. In the case of broadband PCS, the Commission also proposed to set-aside two blocks of spectrum in each market, one of 20 MHz and one of 10 MHz, for bidding by the designated entities. In this manner, the designated entities would only compete with one another for broadband PCS rather than against larger entities with easier access to capital.

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Sincerely,

James H. Quello

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Honorable Phil Gramm United States Senate Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gramm:

This in reply to your letter of September 14, 1993, concerning the impact of the competitive bidding provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Budget Act) on small businesses and rural telephone companies.

On October 12, 1993, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, PP Docket No. 93-253 (Auction NPRM), to implement the provisions of the Budget Act concerning competitive bidding. According to the Budget Act, the Commission must ensure the economic opportunity of small businesses, businesses owned by women and minorities and rural telephone companies. To meet this Congressional mandate, the Auction NPRM proposed a variety of financial incentives for the designated entities. Specifically, we proposed to offer the designated entities the equivalent of government financing for payment of their bids for services subject to competitive bidding i.e., installment payments with interest. We also asked for comment on the use of tax certificates. In the case of broadband PCS, the Commission also proposed to set-aside two blocks of spectrum in each market, one of 20 MHz and one of 10 MHz, for bidding by the designated entities. In this manner, the designated entities would only compete with one another for broadband PCS rather than against larger entities with easier access to capital.

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